

CITY TAXES

Under Section 3400 of the Kentucky Statutes, interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum is now being added to all unpaid city taxes. This interest has been running since October 1, 1917, on taxes for the year 1917, and if said taxes are paid now very little interest will have to be paid. On all city taxes for the year 1917, which remain unpaid on the first day of December, 1917, an additional penalty of 6 per centum will be added.

The city officials have no desire to inflict the payment of interest and penalties on the tax payers, but the law makes it my duty to collect the interest and penalty above mentioned if taxes are not paid before the dates on which said interest and penalty, under the law, are added.

Persons, firms and corporations who have not paid their city taxes are requested to settle same now and thereby escape the payment of future interest and penalty.

This October 8th, 1917.
W. R. WICKS,
Commissioner of Finance City of Hopkinsville, Ky.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION OF THE NEW YORK WORLD

IN 1917
Practically a Daily at the price of a Weekly. No other newspaper in the world gives so much at so low a price.

The value and need of a newspaper in the household was never greater than at the present time. The great war in Europe is now half way into its third year, and whether peace be at hand or yet be far off, it and the events to follow it are sure to be of absorbing interest for many a month to come.

These are world-shaking affairs, in which the United States, willing or unwilling, is compelled to take a part. No intelligent person can ignore such issues.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and the

HOPKINSVILLE KENTUCKIAN (Tri-weekly) together for one year for \$2.65. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$3.00.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Strangers in the city and the public are cordially invited to all services at the following churches:

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, J. B. Eshman, Pastor. Sunday School at 9:30. Preaching at 11 a. m. Christian Endeavor 6:30. Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

First Presbyterian Church—Sunday School—9:30 a. m. Morning Service 11:00 a. m. Evening Service 7:30. Christian Endeavor—7:00 p. m. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday—7:30 p. m.

First Baptist Church—Rev. C. M. Thompson, Pastor. Services as usual.

Sunday School—9:30 a. m. Morning Service—11:00 a. m. Evening Service—7:30 p. m.

Second Baptist Church—Rev. W. R. Goodman, Pastor. Sunday School—9:30 a. m. Preaching—11 a. m. Preaching—7:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night—7:30 p. m.

Westminster Presbyterian Church Sunday School—9:30 a. m. Men's Bible Class—10:00 a. m. Morning Service—11:45 a. m. Evening Services 7:30 p. m.

Grace Church—Rev. Geo. C. Abbott, Rector. Morning prayer and sermon at 8:45. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

Home Tact.

We hear frequently that it is love that makes the world go round. There used to be a catchy song to that effect that sounded quite convincing. But, occasionally, one entertains the suspicion that with love alone to steer by, the world might very easily fly off on any tangential path that presented itself; and that nothing short of genuine tact, nice discernment, inborn courtesy—call it what you will—freely exercised in the same place where charity, too, should begin, will hold the spinning earth in its proper groove and keep it from colliding with the rest of the universe.—Exchange.

Old-Fashioned Drinking.

The drunken dinner-table habits of a century ago are not to be wondered at when one considers the iron etiquette of the time in relation to toasts, says the London Chronicle. In this little matter Scotland seems to have set rather a bad example. According to Lord Cockburn, it was the rule in Edinburgh society to drink each guest's health individually. "Thus, where there were ten people there were 90 healths drunk!" And before the ladies retired came "rounds" of toasts, with "sentiments" such as "May the pleasures of the evening bear the reflection of the morning" or "Delicate pleasures to susceptible minds."

Sheep Most Useful Animal.

Since shepherds watched their flock by night on the plains of Palestine and for thousands of years anterior to the march of the Magi after the course of the Star of the East which led them to the manger at Bethlehem, the sheep has been held one of most sacred and beautiful and useful of all animals in the economies of mankind. No other yields so bountifully of both clothing and food, the clothing so winsome and the food so toothsome.—Exchange.

Associated Charities.

The poor people of Hopkinsville are very much in need of winter clothing and The Associated Charities will receive any donations of clothing or bedding in good condition.

REPORT:

No. appl. since last report Sept. 3. 3.
White..... 3
Colored..... 0
Total No. families assisted..... 33
No. vi its made..... 35
No. calls at office..... 20
No. telephone calls..... 50
Garments donated..... 44
Garments distributed..... 2
Provis. distributed amt. to..... \$50.75
Drugs..... 4.95
Dry goods and shoes..... 12.00
Rent..... 2.00
Milk..... 2.00
Hospital..... 16.35
Meals..... 65
Burial expenses..... 15.00
Checks to county wards..... 55.00

Total.....\$148.65

LILLIAN GILLOCK, Agent,

Hideous Practices.

Some of the orders forwarded by a British officer, and which are self-explanatory in describing the hideous practices by the Boches, follow:

Pits were made at bottoms of dug-outs into which men would fall if pits were not detected.

Sandbags hung up in corners or traverse or anywhere in trench as hung up by us for receiving waste paper, etc. These contained grenades, which on being touched, would go off.

Charges of powder were laid in dug-out stoves or piping, so that when the fire was lit the charge was exploded.

*Pointed stakes placed in bathing places.

Boche water bottles containing arsenic.

Nails in trench boards.

Many explosives attached in disguised latrines which, when tampered with, promptly exploded.

The orders bear the terse heading, "Enemy Ruses."



ELECTRICITY AFTER WAR.

Much attention is being given to the investigation and recommendations of the committee appointed by the board of trade of Bradford, England, to report upon the possibilities of extending and interconnecting various sources of supply and providing economical and convenient electric power for British industries. It is suggested that a national power-distribution system is as important as national railway, road, telegraph and telephone systems, and stress is laid upon the advisability of insuring that there shall be an adequate and economical supply of power for all classes of consumers in the United Kingdom, particularly industries that depend upon a cheap supply of power for their development. The intercommunication of existing municipal electric plants and the establishment of central generating stations are among the questions now being given practical attention.

STRANGE POPULARITY.

"Mrs. Glithers must be a natural born diplomat."
"Why so?"
"She wears better clothes than any other woman in the neighborhood. Yet, they all seem to like her."

ACCOUNTING FOR HIS ABSENCE.

Yeast—I haven't seen your brother for a very long time.
Crimsonbeak—How much did you loan him?

SEC'Y M'ADOO'S FULL EXPLANATION OF SECOND LIBERTY LOAN BOND ISSUE

TREASURY HEAD OUTLINES INVESTMENT AS IT AFFECTS BOTH LARGE AND SMALL SUBSCRIPTIONS—ITS TAX EXEMPTIONS.

System of Interchangeable Coupons Makes Early Delivery to Buyers Possible—Bonds Convertible into Subsequent Issues.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo has announced the details of the second Liberty Loan, which has just been offered to the public. The chief features are:

Amount, \$3,000,000,000 or more, the excess not to exceed one-half of the amount of oversubscription.
Terms of Bonds—Maturity, 25 years; redeemable at the option of the secretary of the treasury in 10 years.
Denominations of Bonds—\$50 and multiples of \$50.
Interest Rate—Four per cent, payable semi-annually on November 15 and May 15.

Terms of Payment—Two per cent upon application, 15 per cent Nov. 15, 30 per cent Dec. 15 and 40 per cent Jan. 15, 1918. The privilege of converting bonds of this issue into bonds of any succeeding issue bearing a higher interest rate than 4 per cent during the period of the war is extended, and through an arrangement under which bonds will be printed with only four coupons instead of six (to be exchanged at the end of two years for the bonds containing the full number of coupons) deliveries will be prompt. In this manner the issue of interim certificates will be avoided.

McAdoo's Announcement.

Secretary McAdoo's announcement reads as follows:
"With the approval of the President I have determined to offer, Oct. 1, 1917, \$3,000,000,000 or more worth of United States convertible gold bonds, due Nov. 15, 1942, and subject to redemption at the option of the United States at par and accrued interest on and after Nov. 15, 1927. The bonds will bear interest from Nov. 15, 1917, and the interest will be payable on May 15 and Nov. 15 in each year.

"The exact amount of bonds to be issued under this offering will depend on the amount of subscription received. It is, of course, to be expected that subscriptions considerably in excess of \$3,000,000,000 will be received, and in that event the right is reserved to allot bonds in excess of \$3,000,000,000 to the extent of not over one-half of the sum by which the subscriptions received exceed \$3,000,000,000. In other words, if subscriptions to the extent of \$5,000,000,000 are filed \$4,000,000,000 of bonds may be allotted.

At Par and Accrued Interest.
"The bonds will be offered as before, at par and accrued interest, and will be in denominations of \$50 and multiples thereof.

"The bonds shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state or any of the possessions of the United States or by any local taxing authority except (a) estate or inheritance taxes and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

"If a subsequent series of bonds (not including United States certificates of indebtedness, war-saving certificates and other obligations maturing not more than five years from the issue of such obligations, respectively) bearing interest at a higher rate than 4 per cent per annum shall, under the authority of said act approved Sept. 24, 1917, or any other act, be issued by the United States before the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government (the date of such termination to be fixed by proclamation of the President of the United States), then the holders of bonds of the present series shall have the privilege, at the option of the several holders, of converting bonds, at par, into bonds bearing such higher rate of interest, at the issue price of bonds of such subsequent series, not less than par, with an adjustment of accrued interest.

Conversion Privilege.
"Such conversion privilege must be exercised, if at all, at any time within the period, after the public offering of bonds of such subsequent series, beginning at the date of issue of bonds of such subsequent series, as such date shall be fixed in such public offerings, and terminating six months after such date of issue, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall have prescribed. The bonds to be issued upon such conversion of bonds of the present series shall be substantially the same in form and terms as shall be prescribed by or pursuant to law with respect to the bonds of such subsequent series, and only as to interest rate but also as to convertibility (if future bonds be issued at a still higher rate of interest than non-convertible and as to exemption from taxation, if any, and

FIRST BONDS ISSUED IN DRIVE FOR LIBERTY

They Are as Good as Gold—May Be Used to Pay Grocer's Bill.

The bonds for the first Liberty Loan are now being distributed in the Eighth Federal Reserve District, and the subscribers to the first issue are presenting their receipts to the banks and bank investment companies, eagerly claiming the handsome bonds.

The Liberty Bond is most attractive and one that every citizen should be proud to possess. The \$50 bonds have the appearance of an overgrown \$50 banknote. It is printed on Government parchment. The face is printed in blue-gray ink, bearing the terms of the bond in fine script, the denomination, the number, the date of issue, the signature of W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; Houston B. Teehee, Register of the Treasurer; a portrait of Thomas Jefferson, an etching of the Goddess of Liberty statue and the seal of the United States. The reverse side is printed in sepia, bearing an etching of the American Eagle, the Goddess of Liberty, the bond number, the denomination, the date of maturity and the interest dates. Bond thereto are 60 coupons, payable each June and December for 80 years.

Liberty Loan bonds are exempt from all taxes except inheritance tax. They are liquid investment and can be converted into cash at any time, or may be used to pay the grocer's bill, the dressmaker's bill, or myriad may pay for her new bonnet with a Liberty Bond; that is, provided she has shown her patriotism by buying one.

In all other respects, except that the bonds issued upon such conversion shall have the same dates of maturity of principal, and of interest, and be subject to the same terms of redemption before maturity, as the bonds converted; and such bonds shall be issued from time to time if and when and to the extent that the privileges of conversion so conferred shall arise and shall be exercised.

"If the privilege of conversion so conferred shall once arise, and shall not be exercised with respect to any bonds of the present series within the period above prescribed, then such privileges shall terminate as to such bonds and shall not arise again, though thereafter bonds be issued bearing interest at a higher rate or rates than 4 per cent per annum.

"Subscription for the bonds must reach the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., a Federal reserve bank or branch thereof or some incorporated bank or trust company in the United States (not including outlying territories and possessions) on or before the close of business Oct. 27, 1917. The application must be accompanied by a payment of 2 per cent of the amount applied for and subsequent installments upon bonds allotted will be due as follows:

"Eighteen per cent on Nov. 15, 1917; 40 per cent on Dec. 15, 1917; 40 per cent on Jan. 15, 1918. On the latter date accrued interest on the deferred installments also will be payable.

"I am very glad to be able to announce that by authorizing the engraving of these bonds with only four coupons attached instead of the full number of 60 coupons it will be possible to have the actual bonds ready for delivery as soon as full payments are completed, thus avoiding the trouble and delay incident to the issuance of interim receipts or temporary bonds. On and after Nov. 15, 1918, the holders of the bonds will have opportunity to exchange them for new bonds having attached thereto coupons for the balance of the period for which the bonds will run.

Immediate Delivery.
"It is also expected that on or about Oct. 10, 1917, there will be in the hands of the several Reserve banks a supply of these new bonds ready for immediate delivery to subscribers in amounts not in excess of \$1,000 to any one subscriber against payment in full, thereby avoiding, in such cases, the trouble incident to waiting until after allotment for delivery.

"Plans are also being perfected whereby the banks all over the country can obtain bonds for the making of prompt delivery against these small subscriptions. As the bonds will bear interest from Nov. 15, and as those who pay in full prior to that time will not obtain any interest on their money until that date, this is offered as an alternative proposition to those who are anxious to obtain immediate possession of the bonds for which they subscribe. The reason this offer will be limited to amounts of not over \$1,000 to any one subscriber is that all subscriptions in excess of this amount will be subject to allotment.

"The campaign for the sale of these bonds will open Monday, Oct. 1, and will close Saturday, Oct. 27. I confidently hope that when the campaign is over it will be found that the total number of subscribers is at least 10,000,000 and the total subscriptions in excess of \$5,000,000,000. Such a response would be notice to our enemies that the American people as a whole intend to support with all their power their government in the vigorous prosecution of an early and lasting peace."

One-third of the sales in the coming Liberty loan campaign is the task set for the women of the country by the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, which began a two days' session here with more than 100 delegates from all sections in attendance.

Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, chairman, presided, and Mrs. Antonette Funk of Chicago announced the great share of the work undertaken and outlined the plan.

RECALL DATES OF BATTLES

Streets of Various Capitals of the World Named in Commemoration of Historic Events.

The authorities are considering the renaming of a number of London's streets in commemoration of the great war, says London Tit-Bits. Doubtless, this step will also be taken by most of the provincial towns and cities.

Whilst many streets commemorate victories by our arms, there does not appear to be any thoroughfare in the United Kingdom named after the date on which a battle was fought. "Butcher" Cumberland wanted an Edinburgh street to be named after April 16, the date of the battle of Culloden, but his wish was not gratified. This form of street name is by no means uncommon abroad; one of the largest thoroughfares in Rome is called Via Venti Settembre; and there is in Florence, as well as in other Italian towns, a via Venti Settembre. In Paris there are several such streets. Perhaps the custom abounds most in Rio de Janeiro, a city that is itself named after a month. Here we find First of March street, thirtieth of May street, Sixth of September street, and Seventh of September street.

SABLE ISLAND WEARING AWAY

Efforts Made to Prevent Its Destruction, by the Planting of Trees and Shrubs, Prove Futile.

To mariners, Sable island represents a constantly increasing danger, despite the best efforts of the Canadian marine department with modern lighthouses and sound signals.

In 1901, the late Doctor Saunders, as director of the Central Experiment farm, Ottawa, took steps to prevent the destruction of the island by planting out 80,000 trees and shrubs. The lack of success has probably put an end to all effort, to offset the disintegration of the remaining area. In reply to a question of the Forestry Journal, Dr. J. H. Griesdale, director of the Central Experiment farm, states that no work in planting on Sable island, subsequent to that described in this article, has been done and that "very little success is expected from planting vegetation on this very exposed and windy island." It is likely that the task will have to be undertaken eventually by engineering devices.

On Sable island, no trees grow naturally. It is formed entirely of white sand, and lies about 153 miles from Halifax.—Canadian Forestry Journal.

CAPTURED WHITE SPARROW.

The white sparrow which has been seen now and then in Tompkinsville park, Tompkinsville, S. L., was caught yesterday and the reputations of several men have been saved, reports the New York World. When these persons, one of them the editor of a local newspaper, had told of seeing the bird, they had been met with gibes.

The sparrow, which had pink eyes and yellow bill and legs, flew into Empire hall through a window and was captured by Stephen Hanne, twelve years old. He gave the bird to Daniel Driscoll, a real estate agent of Brooks street, who put it in a cage to show to doubters. The Albino sparrow will be released a few days hence.

JUST TO SEE JACK.

He—Billy paid \$50 just to see Jack.
She—Are they such good friends?
He—No, they were playing poker.
—Cornell Widow.

STILL SOME HOPE.

She—The man I marry must be a hero.
He—Don't be discouraged. It isn't as bad as that.—Burr.

EQUIVOCAL.

"Mis Flirty seems to have had some very lurid adventures."
"Come, now, she's not really as red as she's painted."

OLD ACQUAINTANCES.

Schulze—Say, Joe, have the faculty met yet?
Joe—Sure. They've been friends for years.—Yale Record.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

"Do you sing to your baby when he cries?"
"No, he cries when I sing to him."
—Boston Transcript.

High Grade Cigars and Delicious Candies



We Can Please Every Taste

The man who is particular about the cigars he smokes is also particular about the candy he gets for his loved ones.

We carry the leading local and the nationally advertised cigars and candies. And we keep them fresh to insure their tastiest flavors.

We can furnish any kind of cigars or candy in large quantities for special occasions at particularly attractive prices.

Whether you spend a dollar, a dime, or merely your time, we're always glad to see you.

J. O. COOK DRUGGIST

Advertise in The KENTUCKIAN